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- TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD JUDICIAL ACTION BY COURTS OF A FOREIGN NATION BE RECOGNIZED? *Mr. Justice Kennedy*. 6 J. Soc. Comp. Leg. N. s. 106. See *supra*.
- WARRANTY IN THE ENGLISH LAW OF SALE. II. *Richard Brown*. 26 Jurid. Rev. 406.

II. BOOK REVIEWS.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By T. B. Edgington. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1904. pp. vi, 344. 8vo.

Although the Monroe Doctrine has had a considerable history, and is moreover of present and vital interest, our permanent literature on the subject is distinctly meager. From the very fact that the doctrine is of current importance, so continually referred to in periodical publications, so constantly discussed, it is probable that the majority of Americans feel no need of books to tell them its history and meaning. Yet it is doubtful if the knowledge of most of us in regard thereto is so accurate that we would not be glad to find under some single cover a convenient discussion of the doctrine from its inception to its most recent developments. This Mr. Edgington has attempted to give us.

Mr. Edgington has covered the field broadly. The volume commences with an interesting discussion of the origin of the Monroe Doctrine. It is shown to have been an early political principle of the United States, rather than an out-

growth of President Monroe's message to which its birth is commonly ascribed, and its annunciation by Monroe is proved to have been prompted by Mr. Canning, then Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, in the course of his endeavors to frustrate the schemes of the Holy Alliance, for the reconquering of South America. Mr. Edgington then takes up the various diplomatic crises connected with the Monroe Doctrine from the early boundary disputes, down to the recent financial irresponsibility of Venezuela. In so doing he gives a generous amount of space to the history of the Spanish-American republics, their political conditions, and their foreign policy as illustrated by the Calvo Doctrine. In addition there are chapters on the question of coaling stations, and on the Hague Tribunal and assimilated conferences in this hemisphere, as viewed in connection with the foreign policy of the United States. The book closes with a number of suggestions for the more convenient enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine by means of a possible reformation of South American misgovernment. It will be seen, therefore, that the author furnishes his readers with a quantity of valuable information which they might otherwise have had to go far to obtain.

But though Mr. Edgington has made something of his opportunity, it seems undeniable that he has failed to make the most of it. Both the usefulness and the interest of his book are marred by serious faults in construction. Although the book was presumably intended as a unit, the chapters are disjointed and their relation to one another and to the subject is not always clear. The point of view changes in a most baffling manner. In addition the chapters are ill-arranged. Thus the historical development is interrupted without warning by the chapter on coaling stations, which, since it serves no purpose but to explain a scheme of the author's for the settlement of international questions raised thereby, belongs logically with his other suggestions at the end of the book. Matter is sometimes introduced, which, though not uninteresting in itself, has only the most remote connection with the doctrine under discussion. Madame de Krüdener, whose life is given at some length, is about as important a figure in connection with the history of the Holy Alliance, as that alliance is in connection with a discussion of the Monroe Doctrine. But perhaps the most patent defects are the repetitions. For example, at p. 55 an entire chapter is devoted to the calling of the Panama Congress by Simon Bolivar, and the probable endeavor of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay to form a secret treaty among all the republics of the western hemisphere. On pp. 108 and 109 the subject is again explained. On pp. 261 and 262 it is explained for a third time. Moreover the second and third explanations are almost identical, though the author has experimented a little with the paragraphing. For another instance of identical repetition see pp. 172 and 177. When the opportunity was so great as in the present case for a work of real excellence, such defects can only be most sincerely regretted.

A. H.

OUTLINES OF THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. By Edwin C. Goddard. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1904. pp. xiv, 250. 8vo.
 SELECTED CASES ON THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS, including the quasi-bailment relations of carriers of passengers and telegraph and telephone companies as carriers. By Edwin C. Goddard. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1904. pp. iv, 742. 8vo.

These are companion volumes, designed primarily for the use of students. There is a certain convenience in this arrangement; in the text book are set forth the foundation principles of this branch of the law; while in the case book are nothing but the principal cases. It is now pretty generally agreed among teachers of law that when students are sent to read the cases, the less indication in the case book of the subject of any particular case, or of the principle in any group of cases, the better; for in order to get the greatest benefit from such work the student should be thrown wholly upon his own resources. By this scheme of having a separate text book all of the annotation and most of the subdivisions are taken out of the case book. But whether the student will have